

ABSTRACT

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Title: The recommended vaccination of the adult population in the Czech Republic

Bachelor thesis

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Field of study: Medical Laboratory Technician

Background:

The aim is to refer the possibilities of recommended vaccines for adults and focus on the currently available vaccines on the Czech market. The partial aim of the work is to describe the importance of vaccination as such and partly to disprove the opinions of its uselessness. At the end, the work deals with data processing and evaluation of vaccines dispensing in two selected pharmacies.

Methods:

Statistical evaluation of vaccines dispensing in two private pharmacies in Jicin in 2014 - 2016. Evaluation includes the types of dispensed vaccines, gender and the age categories for which the individual vaccines are determined.

Results:

Concerning the dispensed vaccines, there were mainly vaccines against influenza, tick-borne encephalitis and viral hepatitis A. The most commonly prescribed vaccines were against the flu. In 2015, September-December period was recorded the largest number of these dispensed vaccines. Conversely, in 2016 there was the lowest interest in this vaccination. Persons between 45 - 60 years were the most represented age category for the flu vaccination. A little less dispensing of vaccines was observed in tick-borne encephalitis, when most of these vaccines were dispensed in 2014. Age categories for these vaccines dispensed were equivalent. Vaccines against hepatitis A were last, but least frequently dispensed vaccines in pharmacies. This vaccination represented most commonly the age category of 30 years.

Conclusions:

Vaccination is the most important prevention in the fight against infectious diseases and its benefit significantly exceeds over the possible risks. Due to the development of new methods, we will be able to meet, for example with lung or breast cancer vaccines. Vaccination coverage of the adult population in the Czech Republic does not reach high values compared to other European countries. From the statistical values of dispensing, data suggest that the recommended vaccinations are applied more often in the middle ages, not in high-risk people over 60 years, which would be more expected. Evaluation of the experimental part of this thesis shows, that the number of dispensed vaccines in pharmacies is low. Many vaccines are available directly at doctors' surgeries.

Keywords: recommended vaccinations, infectious diseases, immunization coverage